

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 208

25 October 1984

ALBANIA

1985 Trade Protocol Signed With DPRK in Tirana	B 1
ATA Reports Dismissal of Kosovo Academicians	B 1
USSR Favors Increased Mideast Superpower Role	B 1
Alia Message to Zambia's Kuanda on Anniversary	B 2

BULGARIA

TU Plenum Hears Dyulgerov, Replaces Secretaries	C 1
Editorial Notes Need for 'Critical Discussion'	C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Oct]	
Economic Talks in France End, Protocol Signed	C 2
Parliamentary Group Pays Working Visit to Mexico	C 3
Parliamentarians Hold Talks in Venezuela	C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Affairs Minister Leaves for Finland Visit	D 1
Interviewed by Helsinki Radio	D 1
CPCZ's Jakes Addresses Artists on Economic Plan	D 2
Instructions Given in CIA Manual Reviewed	D 2
[Rovensky in RUDE PRAVO 22 Oct]	
UK Measures Against Relief for Miners Attacked	D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 23 Oct]	
Newspaper Examines New PRC Farming Resolutions	D 4
["(FU)" in ROLNICKE NOVINY 23 Oct]	

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Sindermann-Led Delegation Holds Talks in Paris	E 1
'Bonds of Friendship' Noted	E 1
Group Visits National Assembly	E 3
Axen Talks With Parliamentary Leaders in Brussels	E 4
Tisch Receives FRG Trade Union Delegation	E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20-21 Oct]	
Cardinal Glemp Ends 3-Day Visit 24 Oct	E 5
Schuerer Receives USSR's Dyumayev in Berlin	E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20-21 Oct]	
Economic Cooperation Pact Signed With Indonesia	E 6

HUNGARY

Popieluszko Kidnapping, Walesa Speech Viewed	F 1
[Miklos in NEPSZABADSAG 23 Oct]	
SFRY's Alimpic Meets With Losonczi, Apro	F 1
[TANJUG]	
Agricultural Official Outlines 1985 Tasks, Plans	F 2
Law on Dishonest Economic Activity Examined	F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 19 Oct]	

POLAND

Popieluszko Case Brings Detainings, TKK Response	G 1
Several Fiat Owners Held	G 1
Motion for Arrest Submitted	G 1
Walesa Meets TKK Leadership [AFP]	G 1
Statement Distributed [AFP]	G 2
Action Taken Against Internal Affairs Officials	G 2
Gdansk Official Arrested	G 2
Arrest of Functionary Requested	G 2
Papandreou Concludes Official Visit 24 Oct	G 3
Leaders Visit Death Camp	G 3
Papandreou Departs	G 3
CIA Manual on Nicaragua, Response Viewed	G 3
[Szyndzielorz in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 20-21 Oct]	
Czyrek, Hungary's Szuros Sign Cooperation Pact	G 4
Pope Receives Deputy Premier Malinowski	G 4
Jablonski Sends Greetings to Pope John Paul II	G 4
Statistical Office 9-Month Economic Data	G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 17 Oct]	
Foreign Trade Figures for 1984 Published	G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Oct]	

ROMANIA

GNA Chairman Giosan Holds Talks With Italians	H 1
Olteanu Speaks at Meeting Marking Army Day	H 1
Stefan Andrei Meets With Flemish Party Leader	H 2
Black Sea Offshore Drilling Progress Reviewed	H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Klemencic Addresses Assembly on Refinancing Debt	I 1
Explosions in Zagreb Reported, Suspect Detained	I 1
Presidency Reports Employment; 900,000 Unemployed	I 1
Official Resigns Following Idnina Work Stoppage	I 1
Croat LC Commission Reviews Complaints in 1984	I 2
Grlickov Comments on UN, Role of Smaller Nations	I 2
SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium Holds Session	I 3
SFRY Presidency on Employment, Turkey Visit	I 6
Articles Review 14th Plenum Polemics, Program	I 7
[Radovanic, Vignjevic in BORBA 20-21 Oct]	
Torov: Political Changes Needed for Stability	I 8
[BORBA 20-21 Oct]	
Setinc Comments on 14th LCY CC Plenum, Consensus	I 9
[DELO 19 Oct]	
Ljubicic Assesses Economy During Rijeka Visit	I 10
BORBA Continues Miric Articles on Confederation	I 12
[16-22 Oct]	
Stevancev Attacks Miric Articles on Novi Sad TV	I 12
[BORBA 23 Oct]	
BORBA Publishing Council Criticizes Newspaper	I 13
Cuban Envoy Meets Leader To Attend CEMA Session	I 14
[Havana]	

1985 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DPRK IN TIRANA

AU231312 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 23 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchanges of goods and payments for 1985 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Korea was signed in Tirana yesterday.

For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and for the Korean side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pan Tae-yul. Attending the signing ceremony were the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of DPR of Korea in Tirana, Pak Seng-hjon and the members of the two delegations. Over its stay in our country, the delegation was received by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea chromium ore, copper wires, textiles, ready-made garments etc, and will import steel, steel-iron, rice, drugs, etc.

ATA REPORTS DISMISSAL OF KOSOVO ACADEMICIANS

AU241222 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 24 Oct 84

["Continuous Anti-Albanian Violence Against Intelligentsia in Kosovo -- Professors of Pristina University Dismissed From Work" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 24 (ATA) -- The chauvinistic violence against the Albanian intelligentsia continues in Kosovo. Personalities of science, education, culture and art of Albanian nationality are removed from work and are prohibited to give lessons at the University. As the Yugoslav newspaper JEDINSTVO, published in Kosovo reports the professors of social sciences, former rector, the academician Prof. Dr. Gazmend Yajmi, and Prof. Dr. Fehmi Agani were expelled from Pristina university and are not allowed to give any more lessons to the students.

The accusations and slanders that the Yugoslav press carries against the renowned representatives of Albanian intelligentsia in Kosovo are among the most varied and most absurd, but the truth is that they are condemned only because they are Albanians, only because they don't deny the traditions and the history of the Albanian people, because they call for the preservation of the Albanian education, language and culture in Kosovo.

USSR FAVORS INCREASED MIDEAST SUPERPOWER ROLE

AU241302 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 24 Oct 84

["Moscow Calls on Washington To Coordinate the Interference in the Middle East" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 24 (ATA) -- In a press conference held in Moscow, the spokesman of Soviet Foreign Ministry openly expressed the aim of the Soviet Union to intensify the interference in the Middle East and to coordinate with USA its plotting activity in this region. He declared that the "Soviet Union will welcome any new initiative by the American diplomacy" which, according to him, will recognize the participation of the two superpowers in "the solution of the problems in the region". On this occasion he advertized again the Soviet proposal on the so-called international conference, describing it as the "best solution." Moscow, he declares is convinced that the best solution lies in its proposal for the organisation of an international conference, in which, as known, the aggressor, Israel, and the Arab countries would take part with equal rights alongside the two superpowers.

These statements show once again that the Soviet Union has intensified much the efforts to enhance its influence in the Middle East propagating its new plan on the "solution" of the Middle East conflict. Over the last 3 months, Moscow has had intensive contacts with 7 Arab countries, in an effort to impose on them the Soviet proposal "on an international conference" in the region.

The Soviet proposal, just as the notorious Reagan plan dished out by the USA, aims at suffocating the just struggle of the Arab peoples and at eliminating the Palestinian problem.

ALIA MESSAGE TO ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA ON ANNIVERSARY

AU241244 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 24 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia sends a message of greetings to the president of Republic of Zambia, Kenneth David Kaunda:

On occasion of the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Zambia, it is a pleasure for me that, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you and through you to the friendly people of Zambia the warmest greetings and wishes.

On this marked historic day for the people of Zambia, we wish them wholeheartedly continuous successes in their work for the development of economy and culture and the defence of the homeland.

I express the conviction that the friendly relations between our two countries develop continuously in the benefit of our two peoples and the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

TU PLENUM HEARS DYULGEROV, REPLACES SECRETARIES

AU241925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] The Sixth Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Union's Plenum has been said in Sofia. Comrade Georgi Atanasov attended the plenum, at which Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of trade Unions' read a report on ways to decisively improve the quality of trade union activity. He emphasized that this great work demands that the entire potential of the trade unions, as an organization of the Bulgarian working people, be utilized. After reviewing the tasks facing the trade unions, Comrade Dyulgerov dwelled in detail on work with the working collective as a manager of socialist ownership, and of its establishment as a decisive factor in the struggle for high quality production. [Words indistinct] under the present sociopolitical conditions were also discussed.

The plenum approved a working program of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions for further fulfillment of the decisions of the Ninth Trade Union Congress and of the tasks set by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the congress, as well as for implementing the decisions of the national party conference on quality.

A decision on further improving the organizational structure of the Bulgarian trade unions was also approved. The plenum released Georgi Borgov, Georgi Georgiev, and Petur Braykov, secretaries of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, because of their transfer to other jobs. Ivan Angelov, and Rusi Kararusinov were elected secretaries of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions.

EDITORIAL NOTES NEED FOR 'CRITICAL DISCUSSION'

AU231232 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 20 October carries a 2,000-word editorial on page 1, entitled "Organization, Discipline, and Creative Spirit," devoted to the coming BCP accountability-election conferences, which are to be held from 1 November 1984 to 30 January 1985. The editorial emphasizes the importance of this political event and stresses in this connection:

"The question of whether the accountability-election conferences truly become an important political event and a school of education and leadership will depend to a great extent upon the skill of the party bureaus and committees -- which are called upon to ensure the preservation of traditions as well as principles and norms of the meetings in their implementation. Their main task is to direct the Communists toward the implementation of the major tasks."

The editorial goes on to state: "The chief task is to make a correct evaluation of the political factors of the moment, and to know how to meet the requirements stemming from these factors." It further dwells on the people's political and economic successes, under the influence of the "general, Leninist April line" of the BCP and points out the people's "cohesion" around this party line.

After describing the main points on which the lectures and discussions at the accountability-election conferences should concentrate, emphasizing the leading role of the BCP, friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, it recommends the study of Todor Zhivkov's recent series of lectures to the students of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration as being particularly useful since the "theoretical postulates and practical approach worked out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in these lectures answers important questions concerning the present stage of the BCP's April policy, and because the lectures contain ideas that are of basic importance for the activities of party organs and organizations."

At one point the necessity of "a sincere, comradely, and critical discussion of the most important problems and tasks which face the party, country, Communists, and working people today is noted, as well as the shortcomings and weaknesses we are meeting in our daily work. It is necessary to adopt energetic and resolute actions to overcome these shortcomings," the editorial adds.

After listing the subjects to be discussed at the conferences, such as the improvement of equality in the economic sector, the editorial deals with the "quality of party work and leadership itself" and urges the Communists within the basic party organizations to observe a number of norms in party-political work, such as, "creating a broad basis for involving non-party members in discussing and implementing tasks and problems, creating an atmosphere of free expression of opinion criticism, and self-criticism, for the Communists, and for expanding intraparty democracy."

In further reference to the subjects to be discussed at the annual meetings of Communists, the editorial stresses that not only should successes be mentioned during the discussions, but that also "shortcomings and problems, unresolved questions, unutilized opportunities, and particularly the reason for them" should be subjected to debate. The editorial adds in this connection: "It is high time to eliminate from the agenda the cliches of assessing and analyzing activities in the following manner: Pointing out well-known successes, reticent and restricted enumeration of some shortcomings, general 'basic' criticism, and generalized, absolutely meaningless wishes for the future."

The editorial calls for an "accurate and exact description of shortcomings," as well as for "political irreconcilability" with "stagnation and routine." It insists on the need for a "decisive and drastic change" in the approach to work in preparing the accountability-election conferences of basic party organizations, adding in this respect: "We cannot help being concerned at the fact that even after the BCP National Conference, despite the appeal for a businesslike approach, for a sensible, systematic, and persistent organizational work, some party, economic, and other organs continue to act in the old-established and well-known manner of meetings, rallies and conferences by writing an inordinate number of excessively long papers, plans, and programs. It is necessary to adopt a revolutionary approach, to act in a spirit of innovation and creativeness. There is no progress and no development without this. Everything else means stagnation and backwardness."

The editorial closes by once more appealing to the okrug, municipal, rayon, and town committees of the BCP to "observe the Leninist norms and principles and to establish a spirit of strict discipline, irreconcilability to cliches, formalism, and routine."

ECONOMIC TALKS IN FRANCE END, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU242053 Sofia BTA in English 1951 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, Oct 24 (BTA) -- Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and Mrs Edith Cresson, minister of foreign trade and industrial development of France, signed a protocol here today on the 12th regular session of the mixed Bulgaro-French Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation.

After the official signing ceremony, the two delegations' leaders said they were pleased with the great progress in the development of relations between Bulgaria and France, especially with the growing interest on the part of French business circles and firms in the possibilities of cooperation with Bulgarian industrial and foreign trade organizations.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2000 GMT on 24 Oct carries a report that is identical to the above, but which adds that "Comrade Andrey Lukanov later returned to Bulgaria."]

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP PAYS WORKING VISIT TO MEXICO

AU182008 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 18 Oct 84 p

[Text] Mexico, Oct. 18 (BTA corr.) -- A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Mitko Grigorov, vice-president of the State Council, which arrived here yesterday on a friendly working visit met with a delegation of the Mexican Congress. The talks touched a number of issues of the international situation and above all the role of the parliaments in the preservation of peace and in averting a nuclear catastrophe.

The Bulgarian side to the talks gave a high assessment to the work of the Contadora Group and especially to the work of Mexico for a peaceful settlement of the conflicts in Central America. It stressed Bulgaria's unreserved support for the draft treaty for peace and cooperation in this region proposed by the group as the only reasonable way to normalizing the situation in Central America.

The Mexican side to the talks was informed of Bulgaria's effort for creating a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Balkans.

The Bulgarian delegation was present at a session of the Mexican Senate, where it was greeted by Senator Hector Vazquez Paredes. He stressed that the constructive initiatives such as the proposal of Mr. Todor Zhivkov for declaring the Balkans a zone free of nuclear weapons and Mexico's participation in the Contadora Group have brought Bulgaria and Mexico high international prestige and respect.

PARLIAMENTARIANS HOLD TALKS IN VENEZUELA

AU242029 Sofia BTA in English 1953 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Caracas, Oct 24 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Mitko Grigorov, vice president of the State Council, paid an official and friendly visit to Venezuela at the invitation of the chairman of the National Congress.

The guests had meetings with the chairman of the National Congress, Mr Reynaldo Leandro Mora; with the chairman of the ruling "Democratic Action" Party, Mr Gonzalo Barrios; with the secretary general of the party, Mr Manuel Penalber; with the leader of the government party of Republican Democratic Union, Mr Juvito Villalba; with the secretary general of the Venezuelan Communist Party, Mr Jesus Faria, with political, state and public officials.

The talks stressed the mutual wish shared by the two countries to step up parliamentary contacts. The condition and possibilities for furthering commercial ties and mutually beneficial cooperation in industry, agriculture and culture, too, figured on the agenda of various talks.

Views were exchanged on major international issues, especially Latin America. The Bulgarian delegation expressed support for the efforts of the Contadora Group countries for peaceful settlement of the problems in the region.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER LEAVES FOR FINLAND VISIT

LD250922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, left for an official visit to Finland today at the invitation of Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Finland. Seeing him off at Ruzyně Airport in Prague were Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other leading employees of the ministry.

Interviewed by Helsinki Radio

LD241822 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] According to Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Warsaw Pact countries are prepared to mark the CSCE 10th anniversary at a high political level. In an interview granted to Finnish radio, Foreign Minister Chnoupek says Czechoslovakia has solicited the opinions of the [word indistinct] Warsaw Pact member-countries on this matter. The results will be explained to the Finnish foreign political leadership during Minister Chnoupek's visit to Finland this week.

Jarmo Makela reports from Prague: According to Foreign Minister Chnoupek, it is still too early to make any final decisions concerning what level next summer's 10th anniversary celebration is to be held on and what results it will aim for. But the Warsaw Pact's basic stance to the Finnish initiative is clearly positive:

[Chnoupek recording fading to translation] We believe it would be good for the political climate of Europe and the whole world to hold the 10th anniversary celebration of the CSCE at a high political level, Chnoupek says, stressing that the initiative concerning the anniversary is not merely something of interest to the Warsaw Pact countries, but will also be quite useful politically. But what would such a conference, possibly at foreign minister level, aim for? In Foreign Minister Chnoupek's opinion, it would be rather odd if the high political representatives of the countries which signed the Final Act were gathered together but produced a fruitless conference.

He made it clear that the Warsaw Pact countries envisage some kind of political document in which the signatory states in one way or another both confirm their previous adherence to the CSCE Final Act and also possibly lay down new directions of development. In Chnoupek's opinion, preparation for such a document would fall naturally on the Finnish hosts. At any rate, the 10th anniversary of the CSCE should be used in all ways to revive the spirit of detente in the present situation, which has been poisoned by the deployment of new medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons in Central Europe. Together with the GDR, the CSSR is the second socialist country whose security position has been decisively affected by the Euromissiles. Czechoslovakia is now a country which has nuclear weapons on its own territory and which has thus been placed into the direct sphere of influence in nuclear weapon use planning.

I asked Foreign Minister Chnoupek whether the people of Czechoslovakia now feel more secure with nuclear weapons on both sides of their own border:

[Chnoupek recording fading to translation] Well, to be frank, in our opinion the best thing would be if our old continent could be rid of nuclear arms completely, Chnoupek replied, saying this has been his country's stance since before Pershing II's or even SS-20's were deployed. But if one must say whether we now feel more secure, then one must note, Chnoupek continued, that since the military opportunities are now the same on both sides and we are no longer below par, then the deployment of nuclear weapons has indeed increased our security.

CPCZ's JAKES ADDRESSES ARTISTS ON ECONOMIC PLAN

LD222154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about the implementation of the CPCZ's economic program at a state-wide meeting of representatives of artist unions in Dobris.

He said the tasks set by the 16th party congress are gradually being fulfilled successfully. It has been possible to safeguard the balance between internal and external economic relations, strengthening the social security of our working people. Dynamism in the growth of living standards has been renewed. The close and constantly deepening cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries has great significance. During the transition of our economy toward an intensive path of development, Milos Jakes went on to say, it is necessary to resolutely increase the quality and technological standard of produce so that its utility value is increased and so that its ability to compete in foreign markets is increased, while, at the same time, the consumption of raw materials, fuels, and power will be reduced. This requires, above all, fundamental changes in the thinking and attitude of leading economic employees.

Among the most significant contemporary tasks of our national economy, Milos Jakes stressed, is, above all, faster implementation of the results of science and technology in production practice and doing away with all the barriers which have so far hindered this process. It is also necessary to strengthen the integration ties of our economy and fully utilize all possibilities of the international division of labor, as it stems from the conclusions of the CEMA meeting held at summit level in Moscow. In order to do so, however, it is necessary to carry out a structural transformation of the Czechoslovak economy, including doing away with old, inefficient production lines.

Milos Jakes went on to stress that the initiative of the working people continues to occupy a prominent place. However, it must be oriented in the right direction to the decisive tasks of intensive development of our national economy. In this connection, the correct implementation of the principle of material involvement of entire enterprises, workshops, and brigades, as well as individuals in the economic results, is very important. So far, the principle of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of accomplished labor is still not being successfully and fully implemented.

Milos Jakes further recalled the tasks stemming from the set of measures for improving the system of planned management of the national economy. He pointed to the significance of ideological organizational and mass political work that must be a part of implementing the tasks of all society.

In conclusion, Milos Jakes answered questions and asked the representatives of our artistic front for cooperation so that the topical problems of our society might be much better reflected in literature, in the visual arts, in theaters, and in cinemas.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN IN CIA MANUAL REVIEWED

AU241216 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Oct 84 p 6

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the "Note" column: "Reader for the Terrorists"]

[Text] Last year the CIA, the American Central Intelligence Agency, prepared a manual for the counterrevolutionary groups who, from Honduras, are terrorizing the peaceful population of Nicaraguan border areas -- a manual on how to escalate terror.

It is a 44-page document called "Psychological Operations in Subversive War" and its authors are sitting in Langley (CIA headquarters).

The brochure contains detailed instructions on how to terrorize and, above all, how to murder. For instance, the instruction manual gives the following directive: "In order to gain control over occupied townships, it is necessary to shoot everyone trying to escape." The manual adds that it is then necessary to spread rumors that the people shot were enemies helping the Sandinists.

In another place the manual deals with "neutralizing" policemen, judges, members of the state security corps, and members of the Sandinist movement. The term "neutralization" -- which in fact is identical with the terminology used by the Nazis for covering up the havoc they wreaked on occupied territories -- means concentration camps and physical liquidation.

Thus a perfect reader for the terrorists has been produced by the workshop of American experts on conducting "psychological war." The CIA has special departments for this, and visits by leaders of the counterrevolutionary groups are an everyday occurrence in Washington. The CIA is supplying the terrorists with arms and explosives. It also gave the terrorists the mines used for mining the Nicaraguan ports. Can there be a clearer and more convincing example of Washington's true intentions in the battle against "international terrorism," of who is in fact the greatest terrorist on an international scale?

UK MEASURES AGAINST RELIEF FOR MINERS ATTACKED

AU241233 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 84 p 1

[CTK London dispatch: "Unconscionable Course of British Authorities"]

[Text] London, (CTK) -- The British authorities have ordered that a customs duty of 12,000 pounds sterling be paid for foodstuff sent, within the framework of international trade union solidarity, to the families of striking miners. This was announced yesterday by the British dailies.

The shipment came from the working people of the USSR, the CSSR, the GDR, Bulgaria, Denmark, and Sweden, and it had been organized by the WFTU. It was brought to the port of Hull in northern England by the Danish ship "Libra" 1 week ago.

The British authorities had already seized about 36 tons of foodstuffs from the shipment, particularly canned meat, using various pretexts for this, including "health reasons."

The unconscionable course taken by the authorities is flagrantly part of the campaign against the "enemy", as Margaret Thatcher's government has openly called the striking miners. In its dogged effort to break the miners' strike at any price, it considers any means proper. The government, which proudly proclaims democracy and humanism, is doing everything possible to make the miners' wives and children go hungry. Similarly, on the basis of ancient laws on begging, the police are arresting on the streets of British towns the organizers of food collections for the miners. The miners' strike funds are being exhausted by high fines.

By apprehending foodstuffs from the socialist countries, the Conservative government is pursuing yet another objective: preventing the British working people from directly experiencing the friendship and solidarity of ordinary people from states which British propaganda merely denigrates and slanders.

NEWSPAPER EXAMINES NEW PRC FARMING RESOLUTION

AU241332 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 23 Oct 84 p 5

["(FU)"-signed commentary in the "What Is Talked About" column: "After the Village, the City"]

[Text] The Beijing evening paper was held up for 3 hours so it could be the first to carry an extensive report on the resolution adopted by the CPC Central Committee session that lasted all last week.

Although the Ministry of Agriculture demands further transformations in the rural areas, which have already almost totally switched from the economy of the former communes to family farming, the resolution stresses: Life in the cities, too, will change on a basis substantially identical to that in rural areas, where four-fifths of the Chinese live. True, the old-new way of farming used by them in the rural areas has not yet passed the true test of time in China, a country of such deplorably frequent bad years and great natural disasters.

Out of the 29 agricultural products which were formerly centrally planned, only 10 remain. According to the new resolution adopted last week, the number of industrial products under the management of central planning authorities in Beijing is also being cut by half. The central management of 400,000 small industrial enterprises, as well as of services, retail trade, and catering is being disbanded. According to data supplied by the ILO, so far 1 million Chinese have already set up their own enterprises in these branches. For the first 3 years they will be tax-exempt, particularly in small towns in rural areas, and the authorities will grant them credits as well as equipment for workshops and shops.

According to the new resolution, price controls and state subsidies for prices are to a large extent being given up; prices are to be formed "according to supply and demand." Just as the family farms had improved their incomes by raising food prices, it is now expected that industrial commodities will become substantially more expensive. Higher wages and salaries are promised in the cities; but a serious question remains: Won't they increase less, and more slowly, than prices? That is why the resolution advises caution; the changes are to be realized gradually, during a 5-year period.

The Beijing evening paper that carried the report on the resolution adopted by the CPC Central Committee session was delayed for 3 hours. All of its 16,000 Chinese symbols were later published by RENMIN RIBAO, the central daily. Already during the session the daily had explained that there can be no question of the PRC's returning to capitalism: Like agricultural land, industry in the cities will also remain the "property of the state"; only, the state will no longer "totally plan and manage" it.

SINDEFMANN-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN PARIS

'Bonds of Friendship' Noted

LD241309 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1858 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, 23 Oct (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, headed by President Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Paris today at the invitation of the president of the French National Assembly, Louis Mermaz, on a 4-day official visit.

In the VIP salon at Orly Airport, the People's Chamber delegation was warmly welcomed by the vice president of the National Assembly, Raimond Douyere, other French personages, and the French ambassador to the GDR, Maurice Deshors. The GDR ambassador to France, Dr Werner Fleck, was also present.

President Mermaz received Horst Sindermann and the other members of the delegations at this residence, Palais de Lassay. In a friendly exchange of views, the two presidents stressed the usefulness of the further expansion of the long-standing relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the French National Assembly. A dinner was given by President Mermaz for the president of the People's Chamber was attended by vice presidents, chairman of parliamentary parties, deputies of the National Assembly and members of the Senate, representatives of the President's Office, and members of the government. Also present were leading industrialists and outstanding representatives of intellectual and cultural life.

In a speech, the president of the National Assembly stressed the flourishing development of relations between France and the GDR, which is advantageous for both sides.

He addressed Horst Sindermann directly, praising him as a staunch fighter against Hitler fascism who spent many years imprisoned in a concentration camp and shared the fate of many French patriots. "These facts bring us closer to one another," President Mermaz said.

France welcomed the fact that the GDR has developed into one of its main economic partners from CEMA. Mermaz emphasized the value of the Leipzig fair, the desire to quadruple trade by 1990, and the importance of opening cultural centers in Berlin and Paris. In addition, political contacts between the two capitals, particularly through regular visits by ministers, has achieved a gratifying level.

"Over and beyond the strengthening of their bilateral relations, the preservation of detente in Europe is the cause for which our two countries must work," Louis Mermaz stressed. Although the two countries belong to different alliances and systems, they share concern over current world tensions.

The meetings with the People's Chamber delegation served to strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between the peoples and to eliminate seeds of tension which threaten European security.

In his reply, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann stressed the friendly relations between the parliaments and peoples of the two states. He pointed to the need, in view of the critical world situation, to win more attention everywhere for reason and mutual understanding. "Despite the very tense situation and an increasing danger of war, states with different social systems are very much in a position to overcome differences of opinion and contribute to a policy of detente in international relations. There is a proven and reliable basis for this -- the principle of peaceful coexistence."

Horst Sindermann stressed that recognition of political and territorial realities that developed as a result of World War II and strict respect for the sovereignty of states, are the foundation on which relations between European states must rest. "Whoever calls into question these realities does not want peace," he said. A particular aim of humanist foreign policy is to do everything to save people from a nuclear inferno. This constitutes the joint basic concern of the peoples of the GDR and France.

The GDR agreed with the view France put forward at the UN that what matters above all else, is to reverse the continual stockpiling of armaments, especially nuclear ones, and to prevent the arms race in new areas, particularly in outer space. There is encouraging agreement between both countries in their concern about a peaceful atmosphere on and above the Earth. In 35 years of existence, the GDR proved that it spared no effort to ensure that a new war will never again emanate from German soil.

The French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius received the president of the People's Chamber for a talk in the Palais Matignon. Horst Sindermann conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee. The French head of government thanked him and conveyed his greetings to Erich Honecker and the government and the people of the GDR. During the talk, Horst Sindermann renewed the GDR Government's invitation to the French prime minister to pay an official visit to the GDR. Laurent Fabius received the invitation with thanks and said he would take it up as soon as possible.

The People's Chamber president described the favorable development of relations between both states over the past few years as an example of the vitality of the policy of international detente. Political dialogue at the highest level, dynamic progress in economic relations on the basis of long-term treaties until 1990, and the establishment of cultural centers in the two capitals, all were in line with the GDR's foreign policy strategy to do everything in its capacity for the preservation of peace.

The policy of peaceful coexistence is the only alternative to the course of confrontation, the arms race, economic and trade war, and the fanning of international conflicts.

Premier Fabius said that France had good relations with the GDR in political, economic, cultural, and scientific expansion. He agreed with Horst Sindermann's statement that the GDR policy to preserve the results of World War II is not aimed against any other state and is a decisive precondition for peace and security in Europe. He shared the view held by the People's Chamber president that good relations between France and the GDR are an important contribution to the safeguarding of peace in Europe. Laurent Fabius stressed that French economic circles have a high regard for the seriousness and reliability of their trade partners in the GDR.

On Tuesday evening Horst Sindermann held talks with the National Secretary for International Relations of the French Socialist Party [FSP] Jacques Huntzinger, which proceeded in a frank and constructive atmosphere. Several aspects of further development in relations between the SED and the SP were discussed.

On Tuesday evening the president of the National Assembly, Louis Mermaz, and leading representatives of the political, social, and cultural life of the French Republic attended a festive reception at the GDR Cultural Center in Paris at the invitation of the People's Chamber president.

Group Visits National Assembly

LD242247 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, 24 Oct (ADN) -- On Wednesday, Alain Poher, president of the French Senate, received in his office the GDR People's Chamber delegation led by Horst Sindermann, its president. In the talk, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Alain Poher, who had himself taken part in the liberation of Paris, praised the fact that proven antifascists are in leading state positions in the GDR.

A subsequent lucheon, which he gave in honor of the People's Chamber delegation, was attended by senators of all parties. Also present were former Foreign Ministers Maurice Schumann, member of the Presidium of the French-GDR society, and Jean Francois-Poncet. In the talk, there was agreement that the realities which emerged as a result of World War II must not be infringed upon. Good relations between France and the GDR are in the interests of peace and security in Europe. Horst Sindermann invited the Senate president to pay an official visit to the GDR.

On the afternoon of the second day of their visit, the GDR parliamentarians were welcomed to a plenary session of the National Assembly in the Palais Bourbon by Louis Mermaz, its president. The deputies rose from their seats and applauded them.

Earlier, talks took place in the National Assembly building with chairmen of the parliamentary groups of the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and the Union for French Democracy (UDF). In the talks, which were attended by People's Chamber Deputies Walter Kresse (SED), Gerolf Wetzel (DBD), Manfred Grund (LDPD), and Petra Belitz (FDGB), it was agreed that the development of political, economic, cultural, and scientific-technological relations between the two countries has made good progress and should be further extended. Typical of the talks were expressions of high regard for the GDR's achievements. Dr. Werner Fleck, the GDR ambassador to France, took part in all the talks.

The People's Chamber delegation paid tribute to the French victims of the Nazi barbarism in a solemn ceremony. Horst Sindermann laid a wreath at the Monument to the Unknown Deportee. In the crypt, 200,000 glowing stones commemorate every single French citizen murdered in the fascist death camps. Horst Sindermann fraternally embraced some of his fellow prisoners from Mauthausen.

On Wednesday evening, Pierre Beregovoy, minister of the economy, finance and budget, received Horst Sindermann for a talk. The minister praised the favorable development of economic relations between the two countries, particularly the results achieved in the recent visit to Leipzig by Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson. It was stated that the French Government will do everything to fulfill the working program for the 10-year agreement on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation.

During a meeting with the parliamentary friendship group in the National Assembly, headed by RPR deputy Roger Fosse, Walter Kresse, the chairman of the GDR-French friendship group in the People's Chamber, thanked the French Parliament for their work to promote understanding and cooperation between the two peoples and states.

AXEN TALKS WITH PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS IN BRUSSELS

LD242115 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Brussels, 21 Oct (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, explained the GDR's foreign policy today before the foreign policy committees of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Belgian Parliament. The chairman of the foreign policy committee of the GDR People's Chamber is heading a SED Central Committee delegation to Belgium.

Minister of State Frans Grootjans, chairman of the chamber's foreign policy committee, thanked Hermann Axen for his explanation and assessed friendly contacts between the parliaments of the two countries as "proof that only relations of peaceful coexistence will guarantee the peoples a productive development." Peace and security of the peoples is anchored in the GDR's foreign policy program. In this context he underlined the GDR's striving for the development of peace, safeguarding East-West relations, and continuation of the process of detente as determined at Helsinki. Frans Grootjans welcomed the positive development of relations between the Kingdom of Belgium and the GDR. He stressed in particular economic cooperation with the GDR, whose economic growth has been impressive.

At the end of the lively discussion, Grootjans said this talk also confirmed that the security of the peoples is the foundation for productive bilateral cooperation.

Hermann Axen underlined the urgency of making every effort to halt the stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Europe. More missiles bring less security, as the facts demonstrate. A policy of arms escalation and confrontation causes serious damage to coexistence of the peoples. He explained the peace proposals of the socialist countries and outlined in detail Konstantin Chernenko's latest offers. Hermann Axen gave examples of the possibilities that exist for considerable expansion of trade between the GDR and Belgium and of relations in the spheres of economics, technology, culture, and sport. The constructive discussion, in which Hermann Axen answered questions from deputies and senators of the various parties, gave an opportunity for deepening the exchange of views on halting the deployment of missiles, returning to the situation which existed before November 1983, and possibilities for smoothing the way to detente.

Hermann Axen proposed continuing the productive exchange of views on these basic issues between the foreign policy committees of the two parliaments in Berlin.

This afternoon the GDR delegation visited Belgium's Brugeoise Nivelles (BN) freight car and metal construction enterprise in Bruges, which has been a proven trade partner of the GDR for years. During a meeting with the BN management, issues of economic cooperation were discussed. The GDR guests were received in Bruges by Governor of West Flanders Province Olivier Vanneste. This morning Mayor of Brussels Herve Brouhon received the delegation for a talk in the city hall. Herve Brouhon referred to the friendly relations between the two capitals and informed them about the organization and situation of Brussels city and region.

TISCH RECEIVES FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU222014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Oct 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin, (ADN) -- On Friday [19 Oct] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive, received a delegation of the Metal Industry Trade Union in the DGB under the leadership of its first chairman, Hans Mayr.

The FRG trade unionists are visiting the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive of the Metal Industry Trade Union in the FDGB. In the foreground of the exchange of views, which was conducted in an open-minded atmosphere, were problems of trade union interest representation in the two German states, particularly of trade union commitment to the struggle for the preservation and securing of peace. It is the task of trade unions to assert their strength and influence for a constructive dialogue against the arms race and for a Europe free of nuclear weapons. Therefore, it is important in the present situation for all forces that desire peace and are ready for an understanding to unite their efforts to prevent a nuclear inferno and to come out for agreements on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security. The members of the DGB delegation are Franz Steinkuehler, second chairman of the Metal Industry Trade Union, and Albert Schunk, department head in the Presidium. Participating in the talks on the FDGB side were Johann Toepfer, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive, and Presidium members Werner Hellemann, secretary of the Federal Executive, and Reinhard Sommer, chairman of the Central Executive of the Metal Industry Trade Union in the FDGB.

CARDINAL GLEMP ENDS 3-DAY VISIT 24 OCT

LD242035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN) -- Chairman of the Polish Bishops' Conference Cardinal Jozef Glemp ended his visit with Chairman of the Berlin Bishops' Conference Cardinal Joachim Meisner today. During Cardinal Glemp's 3-day stay he visited churches and charitable institutions and was briefed on several church building projects. He was accompanied by Cardinal Joachim Meisner.

The primate of the Polish Catholic Church also met with the Polish ambassador in Berlin. A cocktail party in honor of Cardinal Glemp was attended by representatives of the Berlin Bishops' Conference and by GDR Secretary of State for Church Affairs Klaus Gysi, and his deputy, Hermann Kalb. The guests accepted a return invitation by the Polish primate at the residence of the chairman of the Berlin Bishops' Conference. Cardinal Joachim Meisner was also present.

Cardinal Glemp expressed his satisfaction about the course and result of his visit and stressed the favorable impressions he is taking back with him. Before his departure Cardinal Glemp visited the Pergamon Museum.

SCHUERER RECEIVES USSR'S DYUMAYEV IN BERLIN

AU221919 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Oct 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [19 October] Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, received for friendly talks in Berlin Kiril Dyumayev, chairman of the Soviet side of the standing subcommission for scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. The interlocutors stressed that in implementing the program for cooperation until the year 2000 between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of science, technology, and production, particular importance is attached to further developing effective cooperation in research. The high targets mapped out by this program for developing energy and material saving techniques and automating productive equipment and quality products, are very significant for increasing results in economic relations.

Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, participated in the talks, which took place in a very cordial and fraternal atmosphere. Also present was Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

The 33d session of the standing subcommission for scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and USSR was concluded on the same day with signing of a protocol. Specific trends and tasks related to the long-term development of scientific-technological cooperation were discussed at the session. Dealt with, among other things, were work programs for the years 1985-90 concerning the deepening of cooperation in automating assembly processes in machine-building and in further developing measuring technologies to ensure high quality in mutual commodity deliveries, as well as to provide services and data banks for scientific-technological information.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH INDONESIA

LD240945 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1832 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- Discussions between the delegations of the GDR and Indonesia ended in Berlin today with the signing of a protocol on further economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. The document was signed for the GDR by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and for Indonesia by Prof Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry.

The two sides jointly noted that the protocol establishes a good basis for further expansion of trade and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and for providing economic relations with a long-term character. It provides for a deepening of cooperation in industry, mining, the energy economy, the transport sector, and agriculture.

During their visit to the GDR the Indonesian guests familiarized themselves with the performance of GDR industry in several large enterprises.

Prof Ali Wardhana said he was impressed by the stable and dynamic development of the GDR economy and by the working and living conditions of the working people.

In talks with Oskar Fischer, foreign minister; Horst Soelle, foreign trade minister; Otto Arndt, transport minister; Rolf Kersten, minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction; and Peter Krause, state secretary of the Ministry of Machine Tool and Processing Machinery Building [name and title as received] possibilities and tasks of bilateral cooperation were discussed.

POPIELUSZKO KIDNAPPING, WALESA SPEECH VIEWED

AU241228 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Oct 84 p 2

[Report by Warsaw correspondent Gabor Miklos entitled: "In Whose Interest?"]

[Text] Central Poland is not the same as Sardinia or Calabria, where kidnapping is an everyday matter. Those kidnapers who, according to the report of a witness, too, the 37-year-old Catholic priest to an unknown place can hardly count on a large ransom from the hostage. Therefore, there is something else involved here; other interests are whipping up the storm around Popieluszko. The key is supplied by the person at the center of the affair, the chaplain of St. Stanislaw Kostka, situated in Warsaw's Zoliborz District. Popieluszko long ago became "a famous" personality, due primarily to his inciting "sermons," and his preaching calling for taking positions against the PPR. It was known that he had been in close contact with illegal groups, and therefore proceedings were underway against him, which the July amnesty halted.

Popieluszko's mysterious disappearance became a "world sensation" overnight. Three U.S. television networks and one FRG television network took up positions around the church in Zoliborz, as did a large number of Western correspondents. They did not wait in vain. At the right moment Lech Walesa arrived from Gdansk -- the priest's kidnapping gave him a good opportunity to take the microphone and make a speech from the pulpit to the gathering and to the world. It transpired from the speech that, according to the ex-Solidarity leader, only the authorities can be the instigators of the affair, and with a raised voice he declared that somebody will bear a terrible responsibility if one hair of his head is hurt. (The affair has become even more confusing as, according to different reports also confirmed by the government spokesman, the kidnapped priest has since been seen by witnesses.) Of course, Walesa did not put the question: In whose interest is such an affair? The answer, however, cannot be doubted. It is first of all in the interest of those who wish to disturb the internal political stabilization and dialogue with the church. It is in the interest of those who are disturbed by the fact that Warsaw is again receiving Western statesmen, and that in the person of Andreas Papandreou, a head of state of a NATO country held talks with General Jaruzelski. The ex-Solidarity chairman can easily find these forces among his close ideological friends and declared allies.

SFRY'S ALIMPIC MEETS WITH LOSONCZI, APRO

LD241905 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, Oct 24 (TANJUG) -- Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Hungary is unwinding well in spite of aggravated international economic situation, it was assessed here today, Wednesday, at the talks a Yugoslav Assembly (parliament) delegation had with Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. Pal Losonczi regards as significant the frequent high-level contacts and well-ramified relations between the two adjacent countries, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Dusan Alimpic, Yugoslav delegation head, pointed out the need of expanding economic cooperation and joint application of scientific and technological achievements, especially in agriculture and biogenetics.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1100 GMT on 24 October 84 adds: "Yesterday he held talks with Antal Aproz, president of the National Assembly, about the activities of the two parliaments and the possibilities for developing cooperation."]

AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL OUTLINES 1985 TASKS, PLANS

LD240947 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Summary] Starting today the leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food are to hold meetings with agricultural experts of the nine regions of the country to inform them about next year's agricultural tasks and the changes in economic regulators. Miklos Villanyi, state secretary for the ministry, who today met the experts of Pest and Nograd Counties, spoke to Budapest radio.

Villanyi said that agricultural production will exceed the 1984 plan. Although the plan's expectation will be fulfilled only 99 percent in plant production, due to horticultural difficulties, a 3-3.5 percent growth will be realized in animal husbandry; overall, agricultural production will exceed that planned by 2 percent.

Agriculture will have to achieve at least a 1 percent growth for 1985. Plant production will have to develop by over 3 percent, while animal-husbandry production will remain on the current level because the marketing position [as heard] of cattle and partly of poultry is not good. Industrial-service activity is expected to grow by 3-4 percent. The technical preconditions for this exist, and we will also create the material, technical, and financial preconditions for modernization. We also intend to improve the profitability of cattle raising, and therefore we will raise the milk subsidy by 0.40 forints per liter, while the purchase price for slaughter cattle will grow by 1 forint per kilogram.

He said that we expect a 4-5 percent rise in production costs as a result of price rises of chemicals and fertilizers during the year. A further 8 percent rise is expected in the price of fertilizers, while plant protectives' prices will grow by 4 percent. Building materials will also be more expensive, as will machines, materials, telephone and transportation charges, and so forth. Imported materials will also be more expensive, and reduction of certain subsidies will raise production costs, although these will be somewhat less than in recent years. These rises in production costs will be made up by a rise in free-market-priced agricultural goods, and also partly by the purchase price of cattle, sheep, and sugarbeets, and the export price of winter apples. He also said that the profitability of other agriculture branches will be relatively lower and that they are obligated by the authorities to increase their efficiency. "Consumer prices are obviously a matter for a separate decision, which can only be made in connection with the guidelines of the standard of living policy. These were not the subject to today's discussions."

He said that the further development of the economic system will continue next year and that agricultural concerns will be affected through the aforementioned price changes and by modifications of the tax system, although this will remain basically the same. "At the same time, income regulation will change substantially. Large agricultural concerns will be able to choose from three income regulation forms. The essence of these are that they create a greater affinity between the improvement of output and income possibilities. He who produces more can take more money home. I consider this very important. They also make possible a better than hitherto staff-level management; I think they will do away with the present employment of surplus labor and make possible a satisfactory wage level. Finally, some of these new income regulation forms provide an extra incentive to consider material and energy savings in a more substantial way."

LAW ON DISHONEST ECONOMIC ACTIVITY EXAMINED

AU231224 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Oct 84 p 2

[Unattributed item entitled "What Is the Content of the Law on Dishonest Economic Activity?"]

[Text] The aim of the law banning dishonest economic activity is to regulate economic activity in accordance with our expanding market conditions and to make it possible to adopt a more forceful position than previously against all forms of dishonest economic activity. In Section 9, Paragraph 28, the law formulates regulations that must be enforced in our economic system in such a way that the legal defense against all dishonest behavior is sufficiently powerful.

The law states: It is forbidden for the legal and private persons authorized to pursue economic activity, including partnerships of private persons, to pursue any dishonest economic activity in a way that violates or endangers the legal rights of competitors or consumers and that opposes the requirements of the honesty of trade. The law refers to small craftsmen, private tradesmen, economic business work partnerships, civil rights partnerships, industrial and service cooperatives, and agricultural professional groups.

The law has determined the concept of competitor and consumer. It precisely outlines the notion of dishonest competition, and forbids it. Thus, among other things, it is forbidden to damage and threaten the good reputation of a competitor by making false claims or disseminating them, or by presenting true facts in a false light. It is forbidden to use goods and services with misleading labeling, packaging, or marking, to acquire business secrets, or publish and utilize them illegally. It is forbidden to withdraw goods from circulation or keep them back prior to a planned price increase or in order to induce a price increase.

A separate section is devoted to the banning of misleading information to consumers and also deals with the provision of correct information. Among other things, the law states that it is forbidden to provide untrue statements concerning the goods' essential characteristics, utilization, and operation, and to supply misleading or incomplete information on the goods' essential properties. It is also forbidden to advertise and offer goods which are not available to the consumer or are available in insufficient quantity and assortment.

The law unequivocally forbids the combination sale, the abuse of superior economic power, and the assertion of a dishonest price. It regulates the legal procedure following the violation of the law and outlines the penalties to be applied. According to this, for instance, the court can oblige the violator of the law to give up this behavior and to give compensation to the aggrieved party through a declaration or through other adequate ways.

The law states that anyone who, through dishonest economic activity, causes considerable disadvantage affecting the wide circle of consumers can face a trial instituted against him by the National Council of Trade Unions, the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, the National Council of Consumers, or the national interest-representative organs of the cooperatives for the assertion of the consumers' rights, even if the identity of the offended consumers cannot be established. This law also stipulates the conditions for imposing economic fines.

The law banning dishonest economic activity will become effective 1 January 1985; at the same time Law V of 1923 on dishonest competition and Law XVII amending it in 1933 will become invalid.

POPIELUSZKO CASE BRINGS DETAININGS, TTK RESPONSE

Several Fiat Owners Held

LD241157 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Within the framework of the investigation into the kidnapping of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, and on the instruction of the minister of internal affairs, the security service and the Citizen's Militia have detained all owners and users of Fiat 125 cars established so far, who were in the region of the kidnapping on 19 October 1984 and whose cars fit the description given by Waldemar Chrostowski.

Among other actions, the following people were detained: (Ksenia G.), unemployed dressmaker from Warsaw; Grzegorz P., official of the Ministry of Internal Affairs from Warsaw; Wojciech S., mechanical engineer from Bydgoszcz; Edward W., mechanical engineer from Bydgoszcz; and Wieslaw W., taxi driver from Bydgoszcz.

Motion For Arrest Submitted

LD241958 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] In connection with the communique read in earlier editions of the television news relating to the detention of all owners and users of Fiat 125-P cars ascertained so far as having been in the region where Father Popieluszko was kidnapped on 19 October, the Ministry of Internal Affairs reports that Sonia G., Edward W., and the other persons have been released after they provided detailed explanations. Following the detention of Grzegorz P., an official from Warsaw, the minister of internal affairs has submitted a motion that he should be provisionally arrested for willful desertion of duty on 19 October, for forgery of the records of use of an official car, and because of his failure to provide a convincing alibi. Today Waldemar Chrostowski is to be shown cars, including the car in which Father Popieluszko was probably kidnapped. Police sniffer dogs and all the available resources of crime detection have been used to trace the kidnappers.

Walesa Meets TTK Leadership

NC241308 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 24 (AFP) -- Former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa met this week with the clandestine leadership of the union for the first time in almost a year, and has issued a statement hinting that the secret police may be responsible for the kidnapping of pro-union priest Jerzy Popieluszko, it was learned today.

"This is not an isolated incident, in a country where the law is continually violated and where the political police is under no social control", said a statement signed by Mr Walesa and the leaders of TTK [Provisional Coordinating Committee], Solidarity's underground governing body, at a meeting Monday and released today at Mr Walesa's house.

The kidnapping last Friday was "an act that can have incalculable consequences", the statement said.

The meeting was the first between Mr Walesa and the TTK since November 1983. Solidarity was officially proscribed, preventing it from operating openly, after martial law was declared in Poland in December 1981.

The participants also decided to "maintain the present structure of the union", meaning its underground organization, the statement said.

Yesterday, the clandestine Solidarity committee of the Warsaw steel mills called for a general strike by 10,000 metalworkers starting next Monday if Father Popieluszko is not freed. He was seized by a group of men, including one in militia uniform, in the northern city of Torun, forced into a car and driven off.

Statement Distributed

NC241610 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Oct 24 (AFP) Mr Walesa, former leader of the now-banned trade union, and six members of the TKK, Solidarity's clandestine governing body, signed a harsh anti-government statement at a meeting Monday -- Mr Walesa's first with the TKK since November 1983. It was distributed to the foreign press in Warsaw today.

The statement linked the kidnapping of Father Popieluszko in the northern city of Torun last Friday with "similar acts committed in Poland against partisans of Solidarity" after the declaration of martial law in December 1981.

"To the list of victims of the state of siege -- the dead and those who were repressed by so-called defenders of law and order during strikes, peaceful demonstrations and in churches -- now is added a clergyman kidnapped by 'unknown persons', "the Solidarity statement said.

"This shows that terror and blackmail have become lasting parts of political life. In a country where the law is permanently violated, where the political police serve only the interests of those in power and are under no social control, such an act (as the kidnapping) can have incalculable consequences", the statement said. Meantime, 300 students held a silent demonstration today at the University of Warsaw to press for Father Popieluszko's liberation.

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIALS

Gdansk Official Arrested

LD240723 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] At the order of a head of the Gdansk Office of Internal Affairs, an investigation has begun and an official of that office, Piotr S., has been arrested. He is accused of collaboration with illegal clandestine structures. An intensive investigation is continuing.

Arrest of Functionary Requested

LD250155 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] The head of the provincial office for internal affairs in Gdansk, in the north, has requested the temporary arrest of Adam H., a functionary of the office. Together with Piotr S., who was detained earlier, the suspect took part in the activities of underground structures in Poland. Adam H. is suspected of providing the underground with information that was for security reasons considered top secret, thus facilitating various antistate actions. The local prosecutor's office is in charge of the investigations.

FAPANDREOU CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT 24 OCT

Leaders Visit Death Camp

LD241739 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, October 24 -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece walked in homage around the site of the wartime Nazi death camp Auschwitz-Birkenau in Oswiecim near Kracow in the forenoon today. He laid a wreath at the execution wall of barrack 61, called the death barrack and flowers at the international monument to the victims of fascism and on the plate commemorating about 50,000 Greek nationals murdered in Birkenau.

Mr Papandreu was accompanied on the Polish side by members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Messner and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. Next the Greek prime minister returned to Kracow where in the Aula of Collegium Maius a ceremony was held of bestowing on him the title of doctor honoris causa of Jagiellonian University.

Papandreu Departs

LD241841 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Andreas Papandreu, prime minister of the Greek Government, has ended his 3-day visit to Poland. The ceremonial farewell of the distinguished guest was held at Krakow's Balice Airport. The Greek prime minister was seen off by Wojciech Jaruzelski and other figures from our political circles. Accompanied by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Greek prime minister also visited the Krakow chambers of Wawel Castle.

CIA MANUAL ON NICARAGUA, RESPONSE VIEWED

AU231526 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20-21 Oct 84 p 4

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "Who Is Governing?"]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST's uncovering of detailed instructions from the CIA on how to overthrow the revolutionary government in Nicaragua could not have come at a worse time for Ronald Reagan, 3 days before the television debate with Walter Mondale on foreign policy and 3 weeks before the presidential elections. It is certain that the Democrats now have an excellent starting point for attacking the President, his government, and, in particular, this government's secret services.

Walter Mondale has already asked a question which will not receive a presidential answer until Sunday: "Who favors America's foreign policy and security?" Democrat Tip O'Neill, leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, went even further, demanding the dismissal of CIA chief William Casey. He said: "The time has come for us to have a CIA director who observes the law and human rights both in his country and abroad."

Of course, the White House has been unable to deny the existence of the instructions concerning Nicaragua, which discuss in detail not only how to organize antigovernment demonstrations, but also how to kill politicians and leaders. Reagan ordered the matter to be investigated. However, he entrusted this task to -- William Casey. There has probably not been a more appropriate decision since a goat became a gardener. [sentence as published]

For almost a quarter of a century, the United States has been swearing that it is opposed to terrorism for political purposes. It accuses others, with or without evidence, of crimes for political motives. But these accusations do not interfere with the obvious secret war which the CIA is waging against Nicaragua with American money and with the use of American arms and ammunition. The CIA documents which the Washington paper has received are therefore a confirmation in black and white of everything we already know, despite the constant denials from the highest places in Washington.

CZYREK, HUNGARY'S SZUROS SIGN COOPERATION PACT

LD250330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, have signed a comprehensive program for development of relations between Poland and Hungary between 1984 and 1990. The document expands the existing cooperation and maps out the directions of its development, in accordance with decisions reached by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar during the Hungarian leader's visit to Warsaw. The program makes an important contribution to consolidating the community of socialist states in the international sphere and strengthens the traditional friendship between Poland Hungary.

POPE RECEIVES DEPUTY PREMIER MALINOWSKI

LD232039 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Pope John Paul II received Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL in a private audience in the Vatican today. Deputy Premier Malinowski, who is in Rome at the invitation of the Italian Peasants' Alliance, has also met with Ugo Vetere, mayor of Rome.

JABLONSKI SENDS GREETINGS TO POPE JOHN PAUL II

LD220134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram with his best wishes to Pope John Paul II marking the sixth anniversary of the inauguration of his pontificate.

STATISTICAL OFFICE 9-MONTH ECONOMIC DATA

AU231415 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 84 pp 1, 5

[Main Statistical Office report: "The Country's Economic Situation After Three Quarters"]

[Text] The country's economic situation during the first three quarters of this year compared to the same period last year was as follows:

- production and productivity in industry, construction, and transportation rose;
- grain and rape harvest were larger than last year's, which permitted greater procurement;

- procurement of cattle, poultry, and milk was higher than last year, but that of hogs and eggs was lower;
- investment outlay rose at a higher rate than envisaged, while at the same time the investments front was broadened;
- foreign trade with both areas of payment rose, but exports rose by a lower amount than planned;
- growth of people's incomes and expenditures rose by a greater amount than planned, retail sales of goods rose considerably, and the rise in the cost of living was somewhat less than the rise in wages.

In basic areas of the national economy, the level of production was somewhat higher than that envisaged in the 1984 Central Annual Plan.

The value of sold production by socialized industry in September, calculated in terms of fixed prices, was 0.7 percent higher than in September 1983. In the extracting industries this value was 1.5 percent higher than last year, and in the processing industries 0.7 percent higher. This relatively low growth was determined by the working hours in September, which were 2 hours less than in September 1983. The value of production sold was 8.3 percent higher in September 1984 than in September 1983.

The value of production sold in August 1984 was 12.1 percent higher than in August 1983, primarily due to seasonal fluctuations in production.

The value of production in the socialized industry sold between January and September this year was 5.3 percent higher than during the same period last year. In the extracting industries, this value was 3.6 percent higher, and in the processing industries it was 5.4 percent higher.

Some 75.3 percent of the 1984 Central Annual Plan tasks concerning sold production were achieved by the end of September, which is 0.2 points more than the amount of working time. Last year, 74.5 percent of the 1983 plan's tasks in this sphere were achieved in the same period of time.

During the first 3 quarters of this year, a higher production growth compared to the same period last year was achieved in the following industries: electronics and electrical technology, clothing, precision instruments, machines, ceramics, nonferrous metals, textiles, wood, chemicals, glass, leather, and metals. Productivity in the socialized industry, measured in terms of the value of production sold per employee, was 1.5 percent higher in September 1984 than at the beginning of the year, and 5.8 percent higher than last year.

In agriculture, both the crops and the harvests were greater than in recent years. According to current estimates, the grain crops amounted to 29.6 quintals per hectare, whereas the harvest exceeded 24 million metric tons. Rape crops and harvests were also high. Some 22.9 quintals of rape per hectare were gathered, and the total harvest amounted to over 900,000 metric tons. Grain procurement from the beginning of July to the end of September this year exceeded 4.5 million metric tons of grain for consumption purposes, and was close to the amount foreseen in the 1984 plan. Grain procurement was 6 percent greater than during the same period last year.

Procurement of butcher meat in terms of weight after slaughter was 0.8. percent lower this September than last September, and during the period January-September 1984 was 2.6 percent less than during the same period last year. Procurement of hogs between January and September this year was 15.3 percent less than during the same time last year, that of cattle 7.5 percent more, and that of poultry 87.8 percent more. The drop in the procurement of pork was greater in September than during previous months of this year.

The procurement of milk in September 1984 was 3.7 percent greater than in September last year, and between January and September 1984 it was 7.9 percent greater than between the same months last year. The procurement of eggs in September 1984 was almost 26 percent less than in September 1983, and over the period January-September 1984 it was 1.5 percent less than during the same period last year.

In socialized construction, basic production during the first 9 months of this year was 7.1 percent more than during the same period last year.

Some 79.2 percent of the 1984 Central Annual Plan's construction and refurbishing tasks were completed by the end of September. Last year, the equivalent level was 74.1 percent.

Productivity measured in terms of the value of basic production in fixed prices per employee was 6.1 percent higher this year than last year.

Concerning socialized housing construction, 14,700 apartments were completed in September 1984, which is 1.1 percent more than in September 1983 and over 65 percent more than the average amount for the preceding 8 months of this year.

Between January and September this year, 95,800 apartments were completed, which is 1.7 percent less than during the same time last year. However, the usable floor space of an average apartment was 2.4 percent larger this year.

Some 66 percent of the 1984 Central Annual Plan's construction tasks were achieved by the end of this year, compared to 63.8 percent last year. There are 44,200 apartments left to complete in the final quarter in order to fulfill the plan's tasks. This figure is 5,000 apartments less than the number of apartments completed in the final quarter of last year.

The number of apartments under construction at the end of September was about 165,000, 9 percent more than at the same time last year.

In socialized transportation, shipments of goods in September 1984 were 2 percent less than in September 1983. Road shipments were 6 percent less. However, rail shipments rose by 1.9 percent, and shipments by water rose by 22.6 percent.

Shipments between January and September were 3.4 percent higher than during the same time last year. Rail shipments were 3.1 percent, road shipments 3.5 percent, and sea shipments 6 percent higher.

Concerning foreign trade, exports calculated in fixed prices were 6.7 percent higher and imports 2.1 percent higher in September 1984 than in September 1983. Between January and September, exports were 8.8 percent higher and imports 8.3 percent higher than during the same period last year.

Concerning trade with the first area of payments, exports to this area between January and September were 4.5 percent greater than during the same period last year, and imports from this area 6.2 percent higher. Concerning trade with the second area payments, exports between January and September were 12.9 percent greater than during the same period last year, and imports from this area 11 percent greater.

At the end of September, there was a R481 million excess of imports over exports from the first area of payments calculated in terms of current prices. Concerning the second area of payments, there was a \$1,239 million excess of exports over imports.

The rise in the cost of imported goods continued to be higher than that of exported goods.

Exports of electrical machinery, mainly to the second area of payments, continued to be low.

From January to September, the average employment in the four basic sectors of the national economy, in other words in industry, construction, transportation, and communications, was 141,100 less than last year. Employment in industry was 23,600 less and in transportation 3,000 less, but in construction it was 7,500 more, in communications 2,400 more, and in trade 2,600 more.

Personal wages in the abovementioned areas of the economy amounted to Z1,157.3 billion in the first 9 months of the year. Omitting bonuses, wages were 19.1 percent higher than during the same time last year.

Average monthly wages including bonuses in the above sectors of the socialized economy amounted to Z16,905 during the first 9 months of the year, which is 20.2 percent more than last year when one includes bonuses, and 19.4 percent more when one excludes them.

Average monthly old age and invalidity pensions during the first 9 months of this year were Z8,401, 23.8 percent more than last year.

Incomes during the first 9 months of this year were Z3,681.3 billion, and expenditures Z2,489.5 billion. Incomes were 19.4 percent higher and expenditures 22.3 percent higher than last year. The amount of money spent on the purchase of goods out of total expenditures rose from 75.1 percent in 1983 to 76.4 percent in 1984. People's financial resources between January and September this year amounted to Z191.8 billion. Of this figure, Z104.5 billion was in the form of savings, and Z87.3 in the form of cash.

Retail sales of goods in the first 9 months of this year calculated in current prices amounted to Z2,971.1 billion, 20.9 percent more than last year. Some 33.1 percent of sales was food, 13.5 percent was liquor, and 53.4 percent was durable goods. Compared to the end of September last year, stocks of goods in shops rose by about Z128 billion or about 27.6 percent.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES FOR 1984 PUBLISHED

AU232003 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- On 18 October, the Commission for Coordinating Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation With Foreign Countries, chaired by Deputy Premier Tanusz Obodowski, assessed the results of foreign trade in the first 9 months of 1984.

Total exports in this period are only slightly less than 2 percent short of the figures achieved during the same period in 1979, however imports are almost 25 percent lower than in 1979. This is primarily the result of the credits freeze, and also stems from the need to allocate part of our foreign currency income to pay the interest on debts.

If this is compared with 1983, then we see growth in both exports and imports. Leaving aside fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, the figures are as follows: Exports have grown by 8.8 percent, and imports by 8.5 percent. The fact that the value of sold industrial production rose by 5.3 percent between January and September illustrates the economy's considerable effort to sell more abroad.

These figures would be fully optimistic were it not for the fact that they depart from the annual planned quantities of exports. There are still large delays in selling some groups of goods of the so-called electrical machine industry. One must count on a failure to fulfill the planned export quotas of these goods. There are only 10 weeks left until the end of the year. The gap caused by the unsuccessful exports of electrical machinery has to be filled by additional sales of other goods.

An important factor influencing the situation in the entire economy is the fact that a considerable percentage of the growing imports -- which, however, are still not growing enough -- is for the supply needs of industry. In fact, imports from the first area of payments comprised over 75 percent of such goods, which was 15 percent more than last year. The percentage of goods for supply purposes out of imports paid for in foreign currency is identical, but this percentage has grown as much as 36 percent compared to last year.

Also worthy of note is the fact that imports of market goods, especially from the socialist countries, have also risen.

The commission drew attention to continuing unfavorable price trends in our foreign trade. Altogether, the prices we have obtained for selling our goods abroad are less than the prices we paid for imports. The "Terms of Trade" [preceding three words appear in English] indicator has improved recently, but is still 98.8. If the prices of exports and imports changed to the same degree, this indicator would be 100, and if our exports were "dearer" than our imports, the indicator would be over 100.

The shaping of trade balances is an important basis on which to assess foreign trade. Concerning trade with the second area of payments, there is a considerable excess of exports over imports to the value of about \$1.2 billion at present. With the socialist countries, however, we note a trade deficit worth over 234 billion. The situation is, therefore, shaping itself in a way foreseen in the plan.

GNA CHAIRMAN GIOSAN HOLDS TALKS WITH ITALIANS

AU242053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Rome AGERPRES 24/10/1984 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, had an interview with Nilde Iotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy.

During the talks, they evoked the good relations of collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Italy, also expressing satisfaction at the fruitful collaboration between the two parliaments. Analyzed were also new ways meant to amplify and diversify in the future too, the collaboration of the parliaments in the two countries.

The president of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy assessed highly the contribution of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the promotion of a climate of peace and cooperation in Europe and the world over, for the implementation of concrete measures of disarmament and especially of nuclear disarmament.

Nilde Iotti requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed a warm salute, her great esteem and consideration for the activity unfolded by the leader of the RCP and Romanian State on an international plane, in the interests of the causes of independence, security, collaboration and peace.

The chairman of the Grand National Assembly also had an interview with Francesco Cossiga, president of the Italian Senate. On the occasion, they exchanged views on the stage of relations between the Grand National Assembly and the Italian Senate, expressing the mutual wish to expand the relations of collaboration on a bilateral plane and within the international bodies. During the talk, Francesco Cossiga emphasized with satisfaction the good relations between Romania and Italy in every domain of activity.

Approached were also current questions of the international political life and the need was stressed for all states, parliaments and democratic and progressive political forces to work perseveringly for halting the arms race, for a passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, for the promotion of a policy of detente and collaboration, of peace and security in the continent and in the world.

Expressing his consideration for Romania's policy, for the actions and initiatives of the Romanian head of state, the president of the Italian Senate requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a warm salute of friendship and wishes of good health and happiness, wishes of prosperity to the Romanian people.

OLTEANU SPEAKS AT MEETING MARKING ARMY DAY

AU242045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/10/1984 -- On October 24, on the 40th anniversary of the day of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a festive meeting was held in Bucharest, attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Col-Gen. Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, George Homostean, minister of the interior, Tudor Postelnicu, minister, secretary of state at the Ministry of the Interior and head of the State Security Department, representatives of the Bucharest RCP Municipal Committee and executives of central and public organizations, veterans of the antifascist war, generals, officers, master sergeants, and NCOs, members of the patriotic guards and of the youth training detachments for the homeland's defence.

Military attaches accredited in Romania attended.

Col.-Gen. Constantin Olteaunu, minister of national defence, spoke about the significance of the celebrated event.

Evoking the glorious fights of the Romanian Army, the speaker stressed that the Romanian combatants fought and made sacrifices for the triumph of the ideals of national and social justice, for the creation of the Romanian nation and of the unitary national state, for the homeland's freedom and independence, for the accomplishment of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation. Likewise, homage was paid to the combatants of the Soviet Army, who bore the brunt of the antifascist war, to the combatants of the armies of the other countries in the antifascist coalition, to the partisans and patriots in all countries, who fought for the defeat of fascism.

The participants addressed a telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of the republic, supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

STEFAN ANDREI MEETS WITH FLEMISH PARTY LEADER

AU231634 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1618 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/10/1984 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met on October 23 with Frank Swaelen, president of the Christian Social Flemish Party of Belgium. They discussed problems of development of the Romanian-Belgian relations in domains of mutual interest, as well as aspects of the current international political life. The guest also had an interview at the executive of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

BLACK SEA OFFSHORE DRILLING PROGRESS REVIEWED

AU231803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1651 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/10/1984 -- The "Fortuna", the fourth Romanian sea drilling platform, built by the Romanian machine-building industry, left Galati on October 20 and cast anchor on October 23 at Constanta, in one of the "Petromar" berths.

The supporting poles will be hoisted up to 90 m. on the platform in the next period, stability floats will be installed, as well as drilling and exploitation equipment and installations built by large specialized units at Ploiesti, Resita, Timisoara, Galati and Constanta.

After the technological tests, the "Fortuna" will join the other Romanian sea drilling platform "Gloria", "Orizont" and "Prometeu" now in operation on the Romanian continental shelf of the Black Sea, where action is taken for the beginning the soonest of the capitalization of the crude and gas reserves there.

KLEMENCIC ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON REFINANCING DEBT

LD241455 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] During forthcoming negotiations with our foreign creditors, Yugoslavia will demand that the debts falling due in the period between 1986 and 1988 be regulated within one single "packet." We shall suggest that the time within which debts are to be paid off will be 10 to 12 years and that the beginning of new repayments be delayed for 5 to 6 years. This was stated in the Yugoslav Assembly today by Vlado Klemencic, the federal secretary of finance, when explaining the Federal Executive Council's program to reduce the country's indebtedness in the period between 1985-1990.

A novel feature in our relations with foreign creditors will be the explicit demand that the present debt-servicing costs be reduced beginning with the interest rate, interest margin rate, and various bank expenditures. All commitments on which we reach an understanding will be fulfilled as previously stressed by Secretary Klemencic today in the SFRY Assembly.

EXPLOSIONS IN ZAGREB REPORTED, SUSPECT DETAINED

LD241511 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] It has been announced at a news conference at the Zagreb Municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs that a person caused an explosion in the Republic Square at 1500 yesterday and about 10 minutes later also in Tomislav Square. The person justifiably suspected of having planted the explosive was arrested at 1530 with citizens' help owing to the quick intervention of officials of the secretariat for internal affairs. This person is a Yugoslav citizen. There was no loss of life and no damage. An investigation is in progress.

PRESIDENCY REPORTS EMPLOYMENT; 900,000 UNEMPLOYED

LD242322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 24 (TANJUG) -- In the last two years, 500,000 people became employed in Yugoslavia, while possibilities exist of checking the growth of unemployment either this or next year, it was said at a session of the Presidency of Yugoslavia here today, Wednesday. It was also emphasized at the session that ample possibilities for employment exist in tourist trade, agriculture, in the working of several shifts, in more efficacious uses of the operating plants, and in the small-scale economy, whose development is slow, as was assessed. It is necessary to encourage territorial mobility of work force in Yugoslavia, as was observed at the session. Educational system, it was said, should be modernized, so that the newly-trained personnel could follow up-to-date achievements in world economy. Now Yugoslavia has a total of 900,000 unemployed, while its total employment amounts to 6,131,000.

OFFICIAL RESIGNS FOLLOWING IDNINA WORK STOPPAGE

LD241447 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Kratovo, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Kratovo LC Municipal Committee has accepted the resignation of Dusko Nakov, secretary of the committee presidium. The resignation followed an extensive critical discussion by the committee on its own activity in the "Kratovo case," a work stoppage at the Idnina factory.

As is known, in connection with the assessments and stands of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, the Kratovo LC Municipal Committee had previously insisted that responsibility, if any, was collective and not personal; this was assessed as an attempt to run from responsibility. Dusko Nakov's resignation is therefore a part of the logical resolution of the "Kratovo case" whose causes and consequences are being discussed by the LC basic organizations in the municipality and by other Kratovo sociopolitical organizations.

CROAT LC COMMISSION REVIEWS COMPLAINTS IN 1984

LD241537 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Zagreb, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- It is the workers who complain most to the Croat LC Central Committee and its organs and individual officials. During the first 9 months of this year, 614 out of 2,041 grievances and complaints were made by workers.

In discussing petitions and grievances, members of the Croat LC Commission for Petitions and Grievances drew attention to the fact that sometimes even basic organizations of the LC and of the trade unions and workers councils infringe upon the rights of the working people. An example was quoted of a petition forwarded to the commission by a secretary of a basic organization, a chairman of a workers council, and a chairman of a trade union executive committee which stresses that they will refuse to carry out a valid decision taken by the Associated Labor Court. The commission made the assessment that this sort of conduct by these groups is impermissible. Commission members stressed that the problems indicated by our working people and citizens suggest to a great extent what bothers them most. Many petitions and complaints still relate to conflicts arising from employment and solutions to housing problems. However, the number is growing of those who complain about low personal income, and that they can no longer pay for expensive communal services, rent, and heating.

GRLICKOV COMMENTS ON UN, ROLE OF SMALLER NATIONS

LD242233 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2151 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 24 (TANJUG) -- The organization of the United Nations has justified and continues to justify its existence, Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Presidency member Dr. Aleksandar Grlickov has set out and warned that the current world situation is very disturbing since, as he said, the known fragile supports on which peace has rested to date have fallen into a deep crisis.

Submitting the opening report on the occasion of the United Nations Day at the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Presidency session today, Wednesday, Grlickov particularly drew attention to the accumulated world problems facing mankind, the strained inter-bloc relations and the arms race which, as he said, objectively places in question the possibility of preserving world peace.

Grlickov also pointed out the dangers ensuing from the world economic crisis and the ways in which this crisis can affect the less developed countries. He also pointed out the deepening of the gulf between the industrialized and the developing countries. Grlickov stressed in particular that there is no other place like the United Nations which could have such a role in the settlement of international political and economic problems.

Negotiations and reaching accords cannot be boiled down to the great powers alone, emphasized Grilickov, because what is absolutely necessary in the world of interdependence and common fate is the engagement of all international factors for the purpose of negotiations to reach agreement.

"Responsibility for the future of mankind cannot be ceded only to a rather narrow circle of countries, no matter how great and mighty they are," Grilickov said in the end.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE PRESIDIUUM HOLDS SESSION

LD242054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- The political organizations in the country, including the Socialist Alliance, have no disputes with believers. Thanks to the democratization of societal relations, the behavior of believers is also changing and this considerably reduces the room for sectarian activity involving them. With the exception of a small circle of clericalists and clerico-nationalists, relations with the clergy are basically free of conflict. This was stated today at a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, which considered the activity of the Socialist Alliance in realizing religious freedoms.

Despite everything, Franjo Kozul said in his introductory speech, increasingly loud demands are being made by a part of the church hierarchy, particularly Catholic, to allow the presence of the church in information media, the Army, and other socialist institutions, especially schools. This represents a challenge and an unrealistic approach to the problem, because it runs counter to constitutional norms. It is clear to anyone who possesses common sense and a genuine understanding of our reality, that no such demands can be accepted, Kozul stressed.

Speaking about religious publications, Kozul stressed that their circulation now exceeds 15 million copies a year and that about 200 different newspapers are published. They concern themselves with theological, moral, and religious issues, but it is not rare for them to exceed these limits. Recently, there have been more and more articles dealing with individual political and ideological problems and our attitude toward them, Kozul remarked, is liberal and opportunist.

Speaking about our country's respect for religious freedoms, Milan Rakas stressed that this respect was often unjustifiably and tendentiously described as being due to the efforts of the highest levels of the church hierarchy. This thesis has not yet received a fitting reply in our country, though such a reply is needed, above all, for the sake of believers being manipulated with it. In his view, it is not enough merely to oppose the politicization of the church and glorification of some church dignitaries who were war criminals. This is indicative of our shortcomings rather than of the power of church dignitaries. It is not the fault of the latter that more space was devoted to the religious manifestation at Jasenovac on the pages of one of our weeklies than on the pages of PRAVOSLAVLJE or that after this manifestation another one of our weeklies, in a supplement on this theme, should have minimized the suffering of Serbian people at Jasenovac, in such a way, wittingly or unwittingly, that it inflamed nationalist passions, Rakas said.

In the view of Kiro Hadzivasilev, it is necessary to comprehend the causes of misunderstandings between society and the religious communities. The religious communities are turning into a kind of political organization, which is impermissible, though of course no one prevents believers and priests from becoming politically involved and being active in political life. Our system offers broad possibilities in this respect and people should be urged to make use of them, but turning religious communities into political organizations is impermissible.

It is characteristic of the religious communities' activity in our society, Milan Daljevic said, that they are making extensive and very skillful use of our economic and other shortcomings, as well as of subjective shortcomings in the activity of the LCY and SAWPY. Obviously, individual church circles are proceeding from the assessment that our society is in a state of crisis and that the moment is coming when they will be able to impose themselves as a factor in efforts to overcome such a state of affairs. This may explain the repeated misuse of religion and religious feelings for political purposes, Daljevic said. Speaking about the principles on which the development of our attitude toward believers in our Army is based, Daljevic stressed that no distinction is drawn there on the basis of national, religious, or other background. All members of the Army have the same rights and obligations, though there are also examples of the sectarian attitude, especially toward seminarians and priests who are doing their national service in the Yugoslav People's Army. We struggle against such phenomena every day and, in our ideological, political, and training work, we insist on the development of patriotism and do not adopt an ideologically neutral attitude, Daljevic stressed.

Agim Zogaj also spoke about the religious communities' influence on the formation of young people's awareness, stressing that they are rallying an ever-increasing number of the young. Youth organizations are unjustifiably on the defensive, especially ideologically. There are also cases, Zogaj noted, of youth organizations' sectarian attitude toward believers and these are skillfully exploited by the church.

Slave Slavevski stressed that in Macedonia also, religious communities did not stop interfering in politics, the Islamic community being particularly prominent in this respect. There were 175 religious instruction centers in the republic, attracting about 6,000 young people.

The school must not be neutral with regard to socialism whose foundations are grounded in Marxism, but it can and should be when the intention is to promote theism or atheism, Bishop Vekoslav Grmic noted. [Dr Vekoslav Grmic is the Roman Catholic auxiliary bishop of Maribor and a recipient of a Slovene Academy of Science and Arts award] This means that we may not even discuss the possibility of the church being present in schools and in the press and other information media, excluding only the religious press, except when church developments are reported. If this were allowed, we would practically divide society into believers and nonbelievers, Grmic stressed.

Winding up the discussion, Marjan Rozic stressed that participation on an equal footing in self-managing decisionmaking must be ensured for believers and that the majority of believers do not like the politicization of the church, especially when exploited for enemy purposes. The Socialist Alliance should, therefore, pay more attention to the work of the associations of priests, Rozic said.

Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Federal Social Council for Questions Relating to the Social Order, briefed the presidium on the progress in the work on the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system. His comprehensive speech refuted the thesis, quite widespread in the public, that little or nothing is being done in connection with this important social task. He said that all the separate reports will be ready in the first quarter of 1985. The plan is, he said, to use all discussions as the basis for a final document which will present the main findings on the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system and to propose the jointly formulated changes and improvements. Consequently, it may be said that, in the coming months, we expect an intensified discussion in the federal social council, and for this we shall also need help from the SAWP, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic said.

All the participants in the discussion positively assessed this report on the federal social council's work. If reports of this kind had been made available earlier, many dilemmas on our progress and accomplishments would have been avoided.

Though the discussion had been conceived as consultation on SAWP participation in the public discussion on the political system's further development, a number of themes exceeding the framework of purely organizational questions were also raised at today's session.

Jovan Dejanovic dealt with the articles by Dr Jovan Miric, published in BORBA. Dejanovic said these articles contain quite a few topical issues which could be made part "of the concept of the debate on the political system's functioning, but they also contain attitudes which irritate the public and cause it to react." These articles contain a considerable number of direct attacks on the character of the Yugoslav community, the equality of the nations and nationalities, the delegate system, and the constitutional position of the republics and provinces in the economic and political system. It is, for instance, being asserted that the 1974 Constitution is in direct contradiction to the decisions of the second session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, that it has been adopted under pressure from nationalistic forces, and that it represents a concession to these forces. Dejanovic believes that the BORBA council should judge this as soon as possible.

Zika Radojlovic pointed out that there are still suspicions and even mistrust about every change in the political system. He advocated tolerance and the "culture of dialogue" in the debates on the political system's further development, saying that, at times, people are attacked before the arguments are heard. The political system's further development is, at present, the central issue not only for our forum but for all our working peoples, nations, and nationalities, Mitja Ribicic said. We must look at the political system from the point of view of whether or not it contributes to the development of self-management. We should not be on the defensive too much and, in defending the system's achievements should also not defend that which is not good. In the past, there have been compromises we had to accept, but we laid them down as the final truths. We must guard against this, Ribicic said. Cedo Pajic criticized the fact that the work on the critical analysis of the political system was socialized too slowly and that such issues were discussed behind closed doors for too long. Milan Rakas proposed that the federal social council should organize a discussion as soon as possible with the most responsible people of mass media because in the public media, in his assessment, those who are "attaching the foundations of the system" are increasingly gaining ground. In a public debate, there will also be solutions different from ours, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov said and went on to add that one need not be afraid of that. By rejecting the dialogue, we are creating "underground heroes," of whom there are enough anyway. Our strength lies in arguments of which there are many, but they should be known and made use of.

Concluding the debate, Marja Rozic said that the SAWP need not wait for new solutions to pass judgment on them. On the contrary, it is the obligation of the largest socio-political organization to create an atmosphere of open, substantiated, and democratic dialogue on these significant social issues.

The SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium discussed today the concept of holding a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference on the draft resolution on socioeconomic development in 1985. As stated today, the SAWPY Federal Conference session on this question will most likely be held on 4 December.

The session elected Jovo Miskovic, president of the Coordinating Committee for Physical Culture, while Milan Vukasovic was elected president of the Council on Fulfilling the SAWP Role in Religious Affairs and the Religious Communities, in place of Mose Selinovic. Dr Aleksandar Djurdjev was appointed secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference Section for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management [title as received]. Marko Basta was relieved of this duty. Ivan Zivkovic was appointed president of the SAWPY Federal Conference Section for Foreign Political Questions and International Contacts in place of Iztok Zagar.

SFRY PRESIDENCY ON EMPLOYMENT, TURKEY VISIT

LD242025 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today chaired by Veselin Djuranovic. It discussed the state of and topical problems of employment and some other issues.

The session noted that the results achieved in the employment sphere this year are encouraging. A total of 500,000 persons are reported to have been employed in the past 2 years. A positive aspect is that an increasing number of people are being employed in production. Providing that the goals of the development and economic policy are realized, it is estimated that this or next year the trend of increasing unemployment could be basically halted.

The Presidency advocated full affirmation of the employment policy as laid down by the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. In this context, the session pointed out the special significance of the social agreement on the foundations of the joint policy in the employment sphere and its implementation in the SFRY, the signing of which is imminent. In the Presidency's assessment, to ensure implementation of the agreement, all municipalities, provinces, and republics should draw up operative programs.

The SFRY Presidency pointed out that conditions for solving the employment problem, primarily among young and highly skilled cadres, and above all in production activities, should be created even more quickly.

The Presidency's assessment is that the concept of the development of artisan craft industry, laid down by the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, is being implemented only slowly and inefficiently. Implementation of this concept of the artisan craft industry development, it was said at the session, provides significant opportunities for employment, and this was stressed to be one of the foremost tasks. There are also great employment opportunities in tourism, agriculture, in the introduction of several shifts, and in the more efficient use of existing capacities. The territorial mobility of the work force within the SFRY should be ensured through social measures. It was also stressed that the educational system should be brought up to date in order to be able to raise as much as possible skilled cadres who can keep abreast of modern achievements in the world economy. It was pointed out that those who are most directly affected by the unemployment problem should participate in solving it through their involvement in the work of self-managing interest communities for employment and in the implementation of the employment policy.

The SFRY Presidency also discussed the Federal Executive Council's report on the questions of covering exchange rate differences.

Veselin Djuranovic informed the Presidency about his recent official and friendly visit to the Republic of Turkey and the talks he had on that occasion with President Kenan Evren and other Turkish officials.

The Presidency's assessment was that the visit and the talks were a significant contribution to strengthening relations and cooperation between the two countries, and to understanding and stability in the Balkans and further afield. The visit, the session noted, confirmed the interest and readiness of both sides to further promote their comprehensive bilateral cooperation, particularly in the sphere of commodity exchange, but also to establish higher forms of economic cooperation -- in the sphere of industrial cooperation, transportation, etc. The Turkish nationality in the SFRY as well as emigrants of Yugoslav origin in Turkey are a significant factor for friendship and understanding between the two countries.

The Presidency stressed the significance of the Ankara talks on international subjects, where a useful exchange of views was made and agreement expressed that lasting and just solutions of the most important outstanding international problems can only be found by peaceful means, on the basis of principles broadly accepted by the international community.

The SFRY Presidency also discussed other issues within the framework of its constitutional powers.

ARTICLES REVIEW 14TH PLENUM POLEMICS, PROGRAM

AU241330 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 20-21 October on page 3, which is devoted to subjects discussed at the 14th LCY Central Committee session, carries an 800-word Jovan Radovanovic article "The Stabilization Program: The Dividing Line" and a 1,000-word Vojislava Vignjevic article "Ideological Unity: Consistency Slowed Down."

Jovan Radovanovic notes that the first stage of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program has not been completed on time because of "resistance, this time even from very high and official places, to the officially adopted -- as we pointed out -- program, resistance which demands its 'reexamination.'" Even the first stage required "great changes in the economic system," but "changes in the economic system could not be carried out without changes in the political system. And people charged with implementing the program found themselves divided."

Radovanovic continues: "As in all the disputes which have taken place here in the past 30 years, the dividing line was formulated in the form of a simple, but dramatic question: Does the program lead us into socialism or does it turn us back toward capitalism?"

"Of course the question has not always been posed so crudely and frankly, but the old wrangle was reopened when one of the 'sides in the dispute' raised a cardinal ideological question: Is a market economy at all compatible with planning and self-management?"

Radovanovic points out that the stabilization program is clearly in favor of a market economy under a plan, "for it is clear that in the eighties of this century there is no 'pure' market even under 'pure' capitalism."

"The dividing line is clear even when those 'on the other side' are proclaimed to be opponents of the Constitution and of the Law on Associated Labor, and by this very fact opponents of self-management and socialism, almost 'conspirators' who through a slow infiltration of capital relations are in fact working for a restoration of capitalism."

"The discussion was maximally politicized, but it did not keep to the field of mutual aspersion and labels. Resistance is also felt in material production, for this is a normal consequence of the many years of autarkic development and the lack of readiness to face frankly the international market and the rough laws reigning there."

Radovanovic says that the interest of those who oppose the stabilization program is "to defend the status quo and to defend their privileged positions of power and authority which are out of proportion to their labor.

"The LC discussion thus far shows its insufficient ideological ability to conduct the battle for the implementation of the stabilization program. It is becoming increasingly clear, this is also shown by the 14th LCY Central Committee session, that the disputes and battles about the program are waged between statist forces and those that support a full affirmation of self-management," Radovanovic concludes.

Vojislava Vignjevic in her article says that "without any doubt, the LC is undergoing a great test of its ideopolitical maturity." It was stated at the latest plenum that there is political resistance to the stabilization program in statism at the federal, republican, and provincial levels that have the same effect: "to prevent integration and to break the unity of the Yugoslav market, to cause distortions in the development field and investment policy, and to break the LC unity.

Reviewing the 14th plenum's discussion, Vignjevic says: "It is the impression of a reporter in this connection that a move has been made at the 14th session toward a democratization of the work of the LCY Central Committee through the lively discussion which began at a certain moment outside the 'scenario of monologues,' with a clash of views and arguments linked with speeches on the need for a proper critical reexamination of the political system, the situation in the Yugoslav foreign exchange market, the crisis in society... .

"All the said questions connected with the ideological front could be summed up in one thing: In the struggle for mobilization in implementing stabilization and self-managing development, a differentiation is necessary as against all those whose behavior is in opposition to the ideopolitical persuasions of the LC," Vignjevic says.

TOROV ON POLITICAL CHANGES FOR STABILITY

AU241222 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20-21 Oct p 3

[Ivan Torov commentary: "Political System: Damages From Changes"]

[Excerpts] The latest LCY Central Committee plenum has confirmed in a way -- by individual speeches and above all by harsh polemics and rejoinders -- the causal link between situation and relations in the political system and blocking of the realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Irrespective of the fact that the stands adopted say nothing about this, it is clear that one cannot (and must not) run away from this debate at the Central Committee as well, because damages ensuing from some fallacies and, one would call them artificial dilemmas, concerning the stabilization program and political system are too great.

Now, we realize that despite the fact that the party agreement was reached a long time ago -- in the very discussion on what it was that was hampering and blocking social action -- that agreement itself cannot be considered exactly undebatable. It is clear that we have division in this field too. Some are for radical changes of everything that has proven in practice to be unsuccessful and counterproductive, while others advocate the status quo, which means that one should not touch the political system, and therefore any attempts to debate the (un) justifiableness of some solutions in the political system are labelled and declared to be "abandoning the basic course." They will only allow some "cosmetic touches," such as the one that in the present delegate system one can only think about a possible introduction of the "changeable delegate."

The plenum has clearly stated that it would be wrong to seek a solution to the puzzle of why the stabilization program is not being implemented only in the existing differences and resistance. There are obviously many blockages in the functioning of the political system, which enable the different irreconcilable republican and provincial interests, negotiating logic, vacillations, controversies, and resistance that were dug in to burst to the surface with all their force.

It is in the light of this situation that one should explain the unconstitutional spreading of the principle of unanimity, of consensus, a well-conceived solution for agreeing about only questions specified by the Constitution in the interest of the equality of all our peoples and nationalities. Instead of this, we heard at the plenum what has been known and done for quite a long time and what most frequently blocks action, that the principle is being used (tacitly again) where it must not be -- in price communities and in the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. It was stressed that consensus had become almost a dominant way of deciding. And if we know that the FEC is that center from which specific measures of implementing economic stabilization should also come, then it is clear why attitudes towards systematic regulations of the first stabilization phase are being polarized, why the most important documents are late -- which, in a way, is why the Central Committee changed its stand from the 10th session that the first phase should be ended by the end of this year. Now it is assessed as unrealistic because insisting upon the term would mean adopting systematic laws under urgent procedure.

The calls for changes in the political system should not be considered in the light of intentions to change the entire system, but as a means for clearing obstacles in the path leading to stability in our further development.

SETINC COMMENTS ON 14TH LCY CC PLENUM, CONSENSUS

AU241124 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 19 Oct 84 p 2

[Excerpts] At a conference for presidents and secretaries of communal, coastal, and city conferences and intercommunal councils of the Slovene SAWP which was devoted to the staging of the annual program sessions and regional conferences on the role of the local SAWP organizations at the present time, Franc Setinc, president of the SAWP republican conference, spoke about the current social situation and stressed among other things:

"Social dialogue must be developed more. Our discussions must contain more alternatives about a particular solution and we must further discuss the contradictions of the time, because different views, various dilemmas, various questions appear in concrete life."

Franc Setinc then pondered about specific cases of our social practice, which are used by some people for speculation. "After the 14th LCY Central Committee session some people wonder how it was possible that the session's dialogue was so sharp. We say that it is necessary to speak frankly about matters and to clear them up, that the draft conclusions still leave many questions open, and that we have a Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program which is differently interpreted. We are not satisfied with monologues, but we wonder at a dialogue.

However, only a dialogue is a real guarantee that we will clear up the basic questions, as is demanded not only by Communists but also by working people. At the 14th LCY Central Committee session, a dialogue arose about the questions of consensus and the system. It is not important who spoke and from which republic he came; what is important is resistance to a solution which is not in the spirit of our system.

We cannot abolish consensus in those questions that are fateful for the people and for the SFRY as a whole, for the SFRY can advance successfully and can enhance its strength only in the equality of the peoples and nationalities and the republics and provinces. Likewise we are not in favor of consensus in policy implementation, because if we agree by consensus on essential matters and tasks, consensus cannot be applied daily in the implementation of this policy. Some people, however, would like to abolish consensus in essential matters and to introduce it on the question of whether a law is to be implemented or not, and whether the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program is to be implemented or not. In circumstances like ours, pragmatism is very dangerous and we must therefore listen even more carefully to the assessments of the functioning of our system in order to eliminate its shortcomings and struggle for its realization in practice so that it will thus show its advantages."

Setinc drew attention to various views on Mitja Ribicic's speech in the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium about the 1-year term of office. "All the papers presented the matter as if I had dissociated myself from Ribicic's speech. But Slovene views on the 1-year term of office are known to all of the SFRY. We did not adopt the 1-year term of office and we also said why not: because it is not the essence of Tito's initiative and it would do much harm if we pulled out of this initiative only the 1-year term of office. We never said, however, that others should accept the Slovene solution; we adopted it ourselves.

"Some people have taken this as an occasion for thinking that cracks have appeared in the Slovene leadership. In general, a dilemma is raised whether Slovenia is going more to the right or more to the left, whether it is more liberal or more dogmatic. I ask whose dilemma this is. It is the dilemma of those who pose it. Our progressive people in Slovenia and all the SFRY have no such false dilemma; they are in favor of self-management, independence, and nonaligned policy. They are in favor of a strong, firm Yugoslavia respected in the world. Such strength can only be built on the basis of equality and on the basis of the wealth of differences. Any uniformity, any false monolithism, would mean only the past without a future."

LJUBICIC ASSESSES ECONOMY DURING RIJEKA VISIT

LD240909 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Rijeka, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Our strategic aims in the policy of development for 1985 are higher production and exports, stopping inflation and the decline in the standard of living, greater concern for jobs for the young, and eliminating social differences. However, qualitative changes cannot be expected to take place unless the economic laws are in operation, Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, stated today during a conversation with representatives of the sociopolitical organizations and organs of the Rijeka community of municipalities.

In this connection, he said, it is necessary to overcome the autarkic course of development which has existed so far and the isolation behind municipal, provincial and republican limits, while at the same time the SFRY should become economically open to the world. All this calls for changes, but the kind of changes which will result in a stronger economy and stronger self-management as the decisive factor in production and distribution.

Nikola Ljubicic stressed in this connection that prospects should be opened for the working people, and that many of the institutions which are not fulfilling their obligations should be galvanized into action. It is incomprehensible that irrational spending should continue under the guise of reconstruction work, and that capacities should be duplicated at a time when existing capacities are only half utilized, as, for instance, in the oil industry.

Speaking about the debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee sessions, Ljubicic noted that Communists and working people are expressing concern for the SFRY's unity and security. The reason is not only economic stagnation in recent years, but also the stagnation or erosion of social ethics. However, communists are aware that the way out should be sought solely within the framework of development of the system of self-managing socialism and Tito's path. This is why it is not clear why there should be any hesitation among communists in connection with carrying out the stabilization program. We are slow in reaching accord and people are losing faith a little in the leading cadres. We ourselves are to blame for this to a considerable extent -- we often emphasize differences but never explain them.

Speaking about the foreign-political situation, Nikola Ljubicic warned that there is a tendency to underestimate the external influences on the SFRY, which are reflected in the activities of diverse nationalist, anarcholiberalist and religious groups. Efforts are made, with foreign aid, through these forms -- for instance, by means of slogans on the threat to human freedoms in the SFRY -- to gain a foothold and thus soften the edge of our struggle and action with the ultimate aim of introducing a multiparty system, discrediting the role of the LC, and destroying socialism. The way to achieve this is by creating anarchy and lawlessness and by eroding society and strengthening private capital. A sharp struggle should be waged against people of this kind. Ljubicic said, as well as against dogmatic groups which pull in the opposite direction. The activity of these groups should not be underestimated.

However, with the exception of some of the so-called humanists, they do not exercise a great influence on the working class, farmers and the intelligentsia. Another threat comes from the multinational corporations which, by tying up capital, hinder our inclusion in the international division of labor, thus keeping us in economic dependence.

We ourselves help our adversaries, Ljubicic warned, by carrying their assessments in the mass media and stressing our own shortcomings, with the result that the ordinary reader often gets a wrong impression. We leaders also help them by not being more present in political work, by not giving correct information and explanations more often. Dragging our feet, especially over economic decisions, is also grist to the mill of our system's adversaries.

However, despite all the problems, the SFRY enjoys a great reputation abroad, proof of this being our numerous international contacts and the call for the SFRY's greater involvement in the Nonaligned Movement. For this reason, too, Nikola Ljubicic noted, we must aim for faster economic development and the greatest possible part in economic exchange with foreign countries, because the strength of the country and its world standing depend on this.

Talking about the future, Ljubicic stressed that we must aim by 1990 to reduce our indebtedness from the present 40 percent of the overall foreign currency inflow to 25 percent. There is reason to believe this can be done, as production and exports are growing. However, at the same time we must ensure that the burden of stabilization, which has rested largely on the shoulders of the working class, should be distributed more evenly. In this connection it is necessary to resolve in particular the questions of personal incomes, housing and unemployment. It would be difficult for workers to mobilize greater and better quality production with low incomes and great social differences.

Among the avenues for resolving the present difficulties, Ljubicic mentioned the maritime economy -- or the strengthening of the maritime orientation which characterizes Rijeka and the Rijeka region, and behind which the republic and federation must stand -- and tourism, through which domestic goods could be marketed in Istria, the Croatian littoral and Gorski Kotar with considerably greater efficiency than through cheaper exports.

Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, who was briefed on the situation in the region by Sime Vidulin, president of the Rijeka Municipalities' Community Assembly, and Stanko Skrbec, president of the Rijeka Municipalities' Community LC Conference, then visited the 3 May shipyard and the Jugolinija shipbuilding work organization.

BORBA CONTINUES MIRIC ARTICLES ON CONFEDERATION

AU231922 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 16 through 19 October on page 5, on 20-21 October 2 on page 9, and on 22 October on page 5, carries further excerpts totaling approximately 2,000 words in each issue from a book by Dr Jovan Miric, professor of the political sciences faculty of Zagreb University, entitled "System and Crisis."

Miric continues to examine the Yugoslav Constitution to demonstrate that the SFRY is a loose confederation of states, based "not on trust, but on fear and distrust," as he puts it in the seventh installment on 19 October. He contends that the SR of Serbia itself is a confederation, incorporating sovereign provinces, and argues that the past decade has demonstrated the predominance of national sovereignties of the republics instead of the sovereignty of associated labor.

The series will run to 14 installments in all.

STEVANCEV ATTACKS MIRIC ARTICLES ON NOVI SAD TV

AU241627 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 84 p 2

[Milorad Stevancev talk on Novi Sad television; time and date not given]

[Excerpts] The 2-year discussion about the functioning of and improvement to our political system which was initiated at the 12th LCY Congress and which on some occasions was very sharply worded and marked with useful, stimulating disharmonies, as well as with some other types of disharmony, is now entering its most important, and one must hope, concluding stage, after all that has been harmonized and done.

The latest attempt to question some fundamental precepts of society has been manifested in excerpts from the book by Dr Jovan Miric, "System and Crisis," which BORBA, the SAWPY organ, has been carrying. Indeed, it provides certain explanations, but not such that would supply a satisfactory answer to the question: Is it proper for daily newspaper to present unacceptable texts about essential problems of this society, thus imparting to the problems an additional political dimension before a book is published?

And these texts are unacceptable, because they frankly -- most frankly in recent times -- and frontally dispute the 1974 Constitution, contrast its basic provisions to the decisions of the second session of AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia], and question the entire set-up of the federation, all with a strong flavor of unitarianism....

Consequently, there are also many other points being disputed, such as, for instance, the concept of equality and togetherness, the rights of nationalities, the status of provinces, and so forth.

After everything that has been achieved in enriching the relations among nationalities with freshness and humanism and in spite of an awareness that peoples and nationalities live within our country together, and not next to each other, if someone now returns the nationalities to the status of minorities and directs them to be linked vertically with their main states, this will be an attack on the concept of equality and togetherness.

X X X

[BORBA adds the following editorial note in italics] A series about a new idea, even if it is not yet concluded, may be interpreted in various ways. Of course, the editors of this newspaper proceed from the premise that every discussion implies arguments, a democratic latitude, and good intentions.

However, the talk we reprint does not contain the said premise: It does not offer any good reasons for its hypothetical conclusions, as if it had set its target for attack in advance without any serious consideration.

Of course, we are not in favor of such contentious comment. We continue to think, even though the commentator wonders about it, that it is precisely organs such as the SAWPY that must, as peculiar public tribunes, join in all self-managing discussions about the fundamental problems of this society.

BORBA PUBLISHING COUNCIL CRITICIZES NEWSPAPER

LD242238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Novi Sad, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a session held by BORBA's publishing council at Vojvodina, some aspects of BORBA's editorial policy were discussed today in connection with the paper's publication of excerpts from Dr Jovan Miric's book "System and Crisis." The meeting was also attended by members of sociopolitical organizations and representatives of this informative and political newspaper.

Bogdan Tankosic, president of the council, said in his introductory speech that the reason for this session of the council was obvious and noted that the publication so far of 10 installments of extracts from Miric's book on the pages of BORBA, an organ of SAWPY have caused political debate. Over the past few days there have been questions from readers -- working people and citizens -- asking what the publication of such material in BORBA means and what it intends to achieve. People are concerned. It is not clear what the editorial board intends to achieve in this way and whether it is suggesting to readers that they should agree with the author.

All this makes it necessary to explain the purpose of today's meeting. Tankosic explained, which is not to analyze the attitudes the author presents in his book, which is not yet available to the public or for scientific and expert criticism. He said the purpose of the meeting was to assess the extent to which BORBA, by publishing fragments and introducing individual disputed views in a sensationalist manner, has violated the principle which we have particularly upheld during all the discussions on editorial policy in BORBA and which arise from the paper's role in building brotherhood, unity, fellowship, and trust among the nations and nationalities on the basis of the SFRY Constitution.

Without going into the contents of these extracts, Tankosic said, we must ask the editorial board what kind of discussion on the political system and its functioning is BORBA trying to start by asking such questions as: What is the SFRY -- a federation, a confederation, or "some third thing"? May the right to self-determination to the point of secession be used as a means of blackmailing other nations in the community? Are the SFRY Assembly and the manner in which decisions are adopted evidence that its relations are those of a confederation?

The questions which we have to answer are posed primarily from the viewpoint of the responsibility borne by this council and all parts of SAWPY, the paper's founder, for the publication and consequences of this kind of material, which is appearing at a moment when, on the one hand, we have opened a broad democratic debate and are analyzing the functioning of the political system in order to be able to make further additions to it in keeping with the attitude of the 12th LCY Congress and, on the other hand, when Communists, working people, and citizens are striving with more resolve and clarity than ever before to search, through general public debate, for ideological unity among our socialist forces and not for a change in our fundamental constitutional orientations.

After a discussion the council decided to express its disagreement with the way in which BORBA has published Jovan Miric's material because the publication in that manner of material taken out of a still unpublished and publicly unavailable book on questions of major political importance for the country is giving rise to many dilemmas among the public. The questions raised concern the very foundations of the Constitution and this is an aspect which causes concern among the citizens of the multinational community of Vojvodina, which is part of multinational SFRY. The council also pointed out the fact that the decision to publish this material was not taken by the whole of BORBA but by a small operational part. Expressing disagreement with this method of work and conduct of editorial policy, the provincial council considers that the BORBA council must assess the action of the operational part and adopt its attitude toward it recognizing that in the broadest public this matter has led to questions and expressions of disagreement with the manner in which extracts from this unpublished book are being published.

CUBAN ENVOY MEETS LEADER TO ATTEND CEMA SESSION

FL241914 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1518 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by Cuban Ambassador to the SFRY Aramis Fuentes has met with the SFRY's Federal Executive Council Vice President Borisav Srebric, who will shortly be visiting Cuba to attend the 39th CEMA meeting. The meeting will be held in Havana and will begin 29 October.

At the meeting Srebric and Fuentes discussed their governments' disposition and likelihood of increasing and deepening bilateral relations. They also discussed the coming 39th CEMA meeting to be held in Cuba. Ambassador Fuentes also met with Federal Secretary for Justice and General Administration Borislav Krajina.